WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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e Western Carolinian will
ows: *Three Dollars* a year,

inued, (except at the option
) all arrearages are paid.
dvertisements will be inserted at fifty cents
square for the first insertion, and twenty-five
ts for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be
-paid, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

Act to reduce into one the several Acts es-
tablishing and regulating the Post Office De-
partment.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, hat every person, who, from and after e passage of this act, shall procure, d advise, or assist, in the doing or per- etration of any of the acts or crimes by is forbidden, shall be subject to the me penalties and punishments as the ersons are subject to, who shall actually o or perpetrate any of the said acts or rimes, according to the provision of this ct.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be impris- ned by a judgment of court, under and by virtue of the twenty-first, twenty-sec- nd, twenty-third, or twenty-fourth sec- ions of this act, shall be kept at hard la- bor during the period of such imprison- ment.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmasters shall, respectively, publish, at the expiration of every three months, or oftener, when the Postmaster General shall so direct, in one of the newspapers published at or nearest the place of his residence, for three succes- sive weeks, a list of all the letters remain- ing in their respective offices, or, instead thereof, shall make out a number of such lists, and cause them to be posted at such public places in their vicinity, as shall ap- pear to them best adapted for the infor- mation of the parties concerned; and, at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters as then remain on hand, as dead letters, to the General Post Office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers or matters of conse- quence, shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to return such letter to the writer thereof, or cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers publish- ed at the place most convenient to the supposed residence of the owner, if with- in the United States; and such letter, and the contents, shall be preserved, to be delivered to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage and the expense of publi- cation. And if such letters contain money, the Postmaster General may ap propriate it to the use of the Department, keeping an account thereof, and the amount shall be paid by the Department to the rightful claimant so soon as he shall be found.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That letters and packets to and from the following officers of the United States, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage. Each Postmaster, pro vided each of his letters or packets shall not exceed half an ounce in weight; each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Represen- tatives of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet, (except documents printed by the order of either House of Congress,) shall not exceed two ounces in weight, and during their actual attendance in any Session of Congress, and sixty days before and after such ses- sion; and in case of excess of weight, that excess alone shall be paid for; the President of the United States, Vice President, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, Attorney General, Postmaster General, and Assis- tants Postmaster General, the Comptrol- lers of the Treasury, Auditors, Register, Treasurer, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, and such individu- al who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States, and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage: *Provided*, That Post masters shall not receive, free of postage, more than one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto; nor shall members of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives, the Clerk of the House, or Secretary of the Senate, re- ceive newspapers, free of postage, after their privilege of franking shall cease.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person shall frank any let- ter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction there- of, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of Postmasters to prosecute for said offence: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Sec- retary of State, Secretary of War, Secre- tary of the Navy, and Postmaster Gener- al, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public of- fice, in the absence of the principal there- of. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each per- son, so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That every printer of newspapers may send one newspaper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster Gen- eral shall provide.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers conveyed in the mail, shall be under cover, open at one end, and charged with a postage of one cent each, for any distance not more than one hundred miles, and one and a half cents for any greater distance: *Provided*, That the postage of a single newspaper from any one place to another, in the same state, shall not exceed one cent, and the Postmaster General shall require those who receive newspapers by post, to pay always the amount of one quarter's postage in advance; and should the pub- lisher of any newspaper, after being three month's previously notified that his paper is not taken out of the office, to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such paper in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such paper is sent, may dis- pose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it. If any person employed in any department of the post office, shall improperly detain, delay, em- bezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open, any mail, or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is em- ployed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, for every such offence. And if any other person shall open any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destory the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offend- er shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, for every such offence. And if any person shall take, or steal, any packet, bag, or mail of newspapers, from, or out of any post of- fice, or from any person having custody thereof, such person shall, on conviction, be imprisoned, not exceeding three months, for every such offence, to be kept at hard labor during the period of such imprisonment. If any person shall enclose or conceal any letter, or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet, or magazine, or in a package of newspapers, pamph- lets, or magazine, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and the letter, newspaper, package, me morandum, or other thing, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is di- rected, until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed. No newspa- pers shall be received by the Postmasters, to be conveyed by post, unless they are sufficiently dried, and enclosed in proper wrappers, on which, besides the direction, shall be noted the number of papers which are enclosed for subscribers, and the number for printers: *Provided*, that the number need not be endorsed, if the publisher shall agree to furnish the post- master, at the close of each quarter, a certified statement of the number of pa- pers sent in the mail, chargeable with postage.

The Postmaster General, in any con- tract he may enter into for the convey- ance of the mail, may authorize the per- son with whom such contract is to be made, to carry newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail: *Provided*, That no prefer- ence shall be given to the publisher of one newspaper over that of another, in the same place. When the mode of con- veyance, and the size of the mail, will ad- mit of it, such magazines and pamphlets as are published periodically, may be transported in the mail, to subscribers, at one and a half cent a sheet, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, and two and a half cents for any greater distance. And such magazines and pamphlets as are not published peri- odically, if sent in the mail, shall be char- ged with a postage of four cents on each sheet, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, and six cents for any greater distance.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any Postmaster, or other person authorized to receive the postage of let- ters and packets, shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay over to the Postmaster General the balance by him due, at the end of every three months, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause a suit to be commen- ced against the person or persons so neg- lecting or refusing. That all suits, which shall be hereafter commenced, for the recovery of debts or balances due to the General Post Office, whether they ap- pear by bond or obligations, made in the name of the existing, or any preceding Postmaster General, or otherwise, shall be instituted in the name of the "Post master General of the United State." That certified statements, under the seal of the General Post Office, of the ac- counts of the several Postmasters and contractors, after the same shall have been examined and adjusted at that office, shall be admitted as evidence in all suits brought by the Postmaster General for the recovery of balances or debts due from Postmasters or contractors; and also, certified copies of the quarterly ac- counts of Postmasters; or, if lodged in the Treasury, copies, certified by the Register, under the seal of his office, shall be admitted as evidence.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any Postmaster shall neglect to render his accounts for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law, and by the Postmas- ter General's instructions, conformable therewith, he shall forfeit double the va lue of the postages which shall have arisen at the same office in any equal portion of time previous or subsequent thereto; or, in case no account shall have been ren- dered at the time of trial of such case, then such sum as the court and jury shall estimate equivalent thereto, to be recov- ered by the Postmaster General, in an action of debt, on a bond against the Post- master and his securities, and for which the securities shall be liable.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeit- ures, incurred under this act, shall be one half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of the Unit- ed States, and shall be paid over to the Postmaster General, and accounted for by him as other moneys of the Depart- ment.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port in the United States to another port therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the Postmaster of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound; and for every letter or packet so received, there shall be paid, at the time of its reception, a postage of one cent, which shall be for the use of the postmaster respectively receiving the same. And the Postmaster General may make arrangements with the post- masters in any foreign country, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets through the post office.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters, post riders, and drivers of the mail stages, shall be ex- empt from militia duties, and serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That letter carriers shall be employed at such post offices as the Postmaster Gen- eral shall direct, for the delivery of let- ters in the places, respectively, where such post offices are established; and, for the delivery of each such letter, the letter carrier may receive, of the person to whom the delivery is made, two cents: *Provided*, That no letter shall be deliv- ered to such letter carrier for delivery, addressed to any person who shall have lodged at the post office a written request that the letters shall be detained in the office. And, for any letter lodged at any post office, not to be carried by post, but to be delivered at the place where it is so lodged, the postmaster shall receive one cent of the person to whom it shall be delivered.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes of action arising under this act, may be sued, and all offenders against this act, may be prosecuted, be- fore the justices of the peace, magis- trates, or other judicial courts of the several states, and of the several territo- ries of the Unted States, they having com- petent jurisdiction, by the laws of such states or territories, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of the prosecutions, where the punishments are of as great extent; and such justices, magistrates, or judiciary, shall take cog- nizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution, as in other cases.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all suits or causes arising under this act, the court shall proceed to trial and render judgment the first term after such suit shall be commenced: *Provided, always*, That, whenever service of the process shall not have been made twenty days at least previous to the return day of such term, the defendant shall be en- titled to one continuance, if the court, on the statement of such defendant, shall judge it expedient: *Provided, also*, That, if the defendant in such suit shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the General Post Office, not allowed by the Postmaster General, although submitted to him conformably to the regulations of the Post Office, and shall specify such claim in the affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for the trial at such term, for want of evidence, the court, in such case, being satisfied in those respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeeding term; and the Postmaster General shall be authorized to discharge from imprisonment any person confined in jail, on any judgment in a civil case, obtained in behalf of the Department: *Provided*, It be made to appear that the defendant has no property of any descrip- tion: *And, provided*, That such release shall not bar a subsequent execution against the property of the defendant.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmas- ter General to report, annually, to Con- gress, every post road which shall not, after the second year from its establish- ment, have produced one-third of the ex- pense of carrying the mail on the same.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the Adjutant General of the militia of each state and territory shall have right to receive, by mail, free of postage, from any Major General or Brigadier General thereof, and to transmit to said Generals, any letter or packet, relating solely to the militia of such state or terri- tory: *Provided, always*, That every such officer, before he delivers any such letter or package for transmission, shall, in his own proper hand writing, on the outside thereof, endorse the nature of the papers enclosed, and thereto subscribe his name and office, and shall previously furnish the Postmaster of the office where he shall deposite the same, with a specimen of his signature. And, if any such officer shall frank any letter or package, in which shall be contained any thing rela- tive to any subject, other than of the mi- litia of such state or territory, every offen- der shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dol- lars.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the annual emoluments of any Postmaster, after deducting there- from the necessary expenditures incident to his office, shall amount to more than two thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accounted for, and paid to the Post master General, and by him to be account- ed for in the same manner as other mon- eys accruing from the Post Office Estab lishment.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That no Postmaster, Assistant Postmas- ter, or clerk employed in any Post Office, shall be a contractor, or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail: *Provided*, That this section shall not interfere with contracts heretofore made.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That no additional allowance shall be made, by the Postmaster General, to the contractor or carrier of any mail, on any route, over or beyond the amount stipula- ted in the contract entered into for the transportation of the mail on such route, unless additional services shall be requi red; and then no additional compensa- tion shall be allowed to exceed the exact proportion of the original amount to the additional duties required; and the Post- master General shall, in all such cases, within thirty days thereafter, transmit to the First Comptroller of the Treasury an account of such additional services, and the compensation to be allowed there- for.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall hereafter make any proposal, in writing, to carry or transport the mail upon any route or routes, which may be advertised to be let, and such person or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such proposition, and such person or persons shall fail or refuse to enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient security, to perform such con- tract within the time required by the Postmaster General, in such advertise- ment, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay so much money as shall be the difference between the amount contained in such proposal, and the amount the Postmaster General shall have to pay for the same transportation of the mail on such route or routes; which sum may be recovered by the Postmaster General in any action on the case.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing, any article mentioned in the twenty-first section of this act, knowing the same to have been stolen or embez- zled from the mail of the United States, or out of any post office, or from any per- son having the custody of the said mail, or the letters sent or to be sent therein; or if any person shall be accessory after the fact to any robbery of the carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person entrusted therewith, of such mail, or of part thereof, every person, so of- fending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dol- lars, and be imprisoned and confined to hard labor for any time not exceeding ten years. And such person or persons, so offending, may be tried and convicted without the principal offender being first tried, provided such principal offender has fled from justice, or cannot be found to be put on his trial.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts which have been passed for the establishment and regulation of the General Post Office, shall be, and the same are hereby, repea- led: *Provided*, That the act entitled "An act concerning public contracts," approved on the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall not be effected hereby, but shall re- main in full force and virtue: *And pro- vided, also*, That nothing herein contai- ned shall be construed to effect, or ex- tend to, any offence committed against the laws, now in force, intended by this act to be repealed; but the same shall be prosecuted, and determined, and pun- ished, according to the said laws, nor to affect any existing contract, or debt, or demand, due to or from the Department; but all such offences, crimes, debts, du- ties, demands, and contracts, shall be held in force, and adjudged, determined, and executed, according to the present laws in force, as though this act had not passed, nor shall it affect any appoint- ments to office made under the laws here- by repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore.
Washington, March 3d, 1825.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

The Nantucket Inquirer informs us that Capt. Benjamin Worth, sailed from Nantucket in 1783, and has since that time been abroad in mari- time employments, thirty-four years. During this period, he has made eight voyages to the Pacific Ocean, five to the Brazils and Africa, four to the Coast of Guinea, one to London, one to the Grand Banks, and one to the North West Coast and Canton, in all which he has sailed by computation, 979,960 miles, making the miles an hour, night and day, or two thirds the rate of the mail from Washington to this city, for the average of the whole thirty four years. He has passed Cape Horn sixteen times, the Cape of Good Hope twice, circumnavigated the globe twice, visited nearly all the ports on the western coast of North and South America, New Holland, New Zealand, more than forty Islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans; has obtained 15,000 barrels of sper- maceti oil, and 4,000 barrels whale oil, and never had a man killed on board his vessel, nor a bone of one of his men broken by a whale.

Melting iron by Steam.—It is said that Mr. Stephen P. Conn, of George- town, in this district, has really dis- covered the practicability of *melting iron with steam only*; and he has so far succeeded as to bring the iron down to welding heat by this process.

Mr. Gideon Davis, who accurate- ly describes Mr. Conn's method of general steam, says:

I have no doubt that a steam gener- ator can be made, on the principle of this improvement, that a man could take up under his arm and carry, that would generate steam sufficient to work an engine of 10 to 20 horse pow- er.

Salisbury, April 5, 1825.

"A Voter" shall have a place in our next.

David Storke, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Concord, North-Carolina, vice Silas Travis, Esq. resigned.

WINTER AMONG THE FLOWERS.

For some weeks past, the weather has been remarkably mild—sunshine and showers. The forrest already looks green, and the fields are decorated with the flowers of spring; but in the midst of the smiling prospect, winter, with its blustering aspect, returns among us. On Friday night, 1st April, a considerable quantity of snow fell, which, however, was soon washed away by the torrents of rain that succeeded it. Owing to the winter having been unusually wet, farmers are more backward than usual with their preparations for their crops, nevertheless, considerable quantities of corn have already been planted, and in ten days, if the weather admits, the cotton planting will commence.

"SOME DIG FOR GOLDEN ORE."

It is the opinion of some, that corn will be scarce during the next year, in the vicinity of the gold mines. Such is the thirst after this glittering evil, that many will probably neglect their ploughs to wash the auriferous sands. The discovery of Barringer's mine has set the people to searching for gold in places where it was never before thought of. Within the few past weeks, we hear of its being found in fifty places. The fact is, that there is a region of country lying between this place and Fayetteville, which may be called the *gold region*. In that region, there is scarcely a mile square in which particles of gold may not be found. In the neighborhood of this place, within a few days past, the metal has been found at several places. We have seen specimens from Peter Brown's, (about 7 miles east of Salisbury,) where some 40 or 50 dollars have been picked up in pieces, from one to 10 grains in size. Since January, 5 or 6000 dollars of the metal has been sold in this place, principally, however, from the pits at Barringer's, where of late, we learn but little is found. At Parker's, and near Montgomery court-house, the diggers continue to make wages at 50 to 100 cts. per day.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Nothing but an ardent attachment for the prosperity and honor of my native state, and a sincere wish to behold it coequal, in every respect, with the many sovereignties that constitute this great Republic, could induce me to address the public. A foreigner, totally destitute of the means of information, would naturally demand, why is it that N. Carolina, a state admirably adapted, both as to its soil and climate for moral and physical energy, and, one of the old thirteen, that bore an illustrious share in the conflict that made us independent, should hold so humble a station, participate so little in the acts of the Federal administration, permitting her lustre to be dimmed and in fact entirely eclipsed by her sister Republics? Many answers might be given to this question, correct and striking to any citizen capable of the least political observation, or even endowed with common sense. One is the miserably contracted views of our legislators, proceeding either from their profound ignorance of what is the real and solid policy of the state, as regards its welfare and character, or which is the more probable, from a shameful, selfish love of their own popularity. Instead of entering the councils of the state with a firm and decisive determination to legislate on the most liberal and comprehensive scale, for the improvement of the navigation of her rivers, the construction of roads, and the establishment of schools; risking every thing for the honor and permanent benefit of their native land; but enjoying the solid satisfaction of an approving conscience, they seem to assemble there, at least the greater part of them, either for the purpose of undermining and eradicating what has been, heretofore by a combination of circumstances, adopted for her benefit and utility, or to pass some act, partial and limited in its beneficial operation, or perhaps of a deleterious and baneful nature, possessing a specious appearance as tending to public benefit, headed in their measures by some wild and vulgar demagogue, for the purpose of catching the popular ear, gulling the people and ensuring their re-election. The proceedings of the last legislature are illustrative of what has been previously said; not enumerating what *few* acts of public utility they passed, it will be only necessary to mention what they attempted to do, to demonstrate the crude and dangerous materials of which that body was composed.

Their first attempt was an unhallowed, bold, and direct attack upon the supreme Judicial system of the state: the instigator of which, was Willis Alston, formerly a member of Congress, and what will ever be a disgrace to the district that sent him, a triumphant opponent to the late Governor Davie. This system was established a few years ago by a combination of all the talents, and moral worth of the state, after immense labor and a repetition of defeats; and independent of the sound policy of having a court of appellate jurisdiction entirely disconnected from the Circuit court system, upon principles of abstract reasoning; the experience of twenty years prior to its erection, and its practical beneficial results since that time have fully completed the warmest anticipations of its friends, and tested the wisdom of the measure. Another attempt was made to prostrate at one fell blow, the board of Internal Improvement, to dismiss our scientific Engineer, which tended to paralyze even the hope of success, and to place us as regards this vital and interesting subject, as we were anterior to the year 1816. It is well known that they would have ingloriously triumphed, had it not have been that a few "*choice spirits*," who by there energy and talents, and regardless of that kind of popularity which is not based on a solid fabric, withstood their destructive and blighting course, and redeemed in some measure the character of the state.

The Internal Improvements of this state is a subject of momentous concern; it is the pivot upon which depends our future destiny: a systematic developement of her physical energies, connected with a well matured plan to enlighten the minds, and improve the morals of the rising generation, is the correct path to exalt the character of North-Carolina, and place her on an equal grade with her sister Republics.

I shall cease writing upon this subject, which is of paramount concern to every citizen, and pass on to another, which, although it may not be so baneful to the interest of the state as this illiberal, paltry course of legislation, yet it strikes deeper at the character of our state abroad, and is the real cause why we hold so humble a posture as regards the Federal Government, and receive so little of its patronage.

The subject to which I allude, and which has been a source of extreme mortification to many of the most intelligent citizens of the state, is the representation of this state in the legislative councils of the Federal Government, and more especially that portion of it which represents the sovereignty and dignity of this state, as a component part of the Union.

Nathaniel Macon, for an unusual number of years, has represented this state, and it may *emphatically* be asked, what has *he done*, and what will *he do*, for the distinguished favors that have been conferred on him, and the extraordinary distribution of public confidence which he has enjoyed? Has he erected to himself a monument which ensures to him the lasting gratitude of his country, as the champion of some important measure? Has he taken a conspicuous share in that profound policy, which has elevated these United States to their present exalted station among civilized nations? is he a friend to the Internal Improvement of his country in a national point of view? is he, in fact, an able, enlightened and efficient member of the Senate? These question may readily be answered in the negative. So far from rendering assistance by the weight of his character, which is the consequence of his experience, and the respect due to him as stamped with antiquity, he has been a clog upon every administration in some of their most vital policy. His votes are upon record, and they are conclusive evidence of his contracted views of the policy of this government. Without entering into detail, I will mention a few of them. By the influence and co-operation of his democratic friends, he was *drugged* with the majority, into a declaration of war against England: but we find him, during the existence of this contest, and at a period when disasters and defeats had humbled our pride, and party spirit had paralyzed the energies of the then existing administration, with the minority, in opposition to a *loan* to support and carry on the war, the declaration of which he had voted for. The late administration which has terminated with immortal honor to its chief and his cabinet, found in him no efficient support, but rather an opposition to its most matured and salutary measures. He is in favor of the abolishment of the military school at West Point, an institution not surpassed by any in the world, and which has reflected credit upon the nation. He is opposed to that system of fortification so ably devised and matured by the late Secretary of War; he is opposed to an increase of the navy, commensurate with the power and resources of the Union; and, lastly, he is opposed to that system of internal improvement, which directed to objects entirely national, is of the most interesting nature to each individual state, and without which, the existence of the Union will be endangered. His late vote against the appropriation to Gen. La Fayette, in direct opposition to the patriotic feelings of the whole state, towards that distinguished Apostle of human liberty, is decisive of what materials this *Politician* is compounded of, and how little the character and magnanimity of the state is represented in him. As to his colleague, little as yet can be said; from his votes it would appear that he possesses a happy ductility of mind, in coinciding with Mr. Macon, always upon questions of any magnitude; witness his late opposition to Mr. Benton's bill to open a road from St. Louis to Santa Fee, which was a question of expediency, entirely divested of any constitutional scruples. Another motive may have actuated him; the expectation of shielding himself by dividing the responsibility, fully aware at the same time of the imminent peril of differing with him upon any important question, as may be exemplified in the fate of a late Senator from this state.

Our members of Congress, so far as they have a bearing upon the character of the state, and its relative grade in the confederacy, will be treated of at another time: suffice it to say, that they, I have no doubt, would pursue a more elevated policy, were they left to themselves, unshackled by the influence of Mr. Macon, an influence which he has acquired over them, by his continued and unceasing re-election, and his *pretended* political consistency.

The Senate of the United, at this time, is one of the most distinguished bodies, that ever deliberated upon the destinies of any nation.—Tazwelle, Mason, Rowan, Spencer, Hayne, Berrien, are ornaments to their country and to the respective states they represent.

North-Carolina possesses men of the most sterling talents, of spotless integrity, and pure, political principle, and if we wish to behold the character of the state exalted, our citizens participating in the admistration of the Federal Government, we should make a sacrifice of personal feelings and party animosity, upon the altar of our country's good, and elevate our first men to the first office within the gift of the state.

A NATIVE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GEN. JACKSON'S PRIVATE OPINIONS.

Under the above head, a writer in the Nashville Whig, who says that he formerly belonged to the southern army, has taken occasion to ascribe to Gen. Jackson, certain observations and opinions so unlike Gen. Jackson and so monstrously absurb, that I thought no one would expect a serious refutation of the statement: and I was somewhat surprised that the enlightened editors of the Richmond Enquirer should think it incumbent on Gen. Jackson, or his friends to contradict it, or that they should hazard a doubt as to its truth. But since they and several other editors, that have, heretofore, pretended neutrality towards Gen. Jackson, have given the piece some importance by inserting it in their columns, it may not be unnecessary to expose the futility of the charges.

The writer professes to detail, verbatim, a conversation with Gen. Jackson at a public house in Washington, Pa. and to that end has jumbled together a mass of rant, quotations and nonsense, as little applicable to his purpose, as the every day nostrums of a quack are to perfect health. What can be more remote from our notions of the plain American General, than the idea of his playing Sylvester Daggerwood at an inn? Who ever before heard of his lugging into conversation, common place sentences from Shakspeare, and other authors, scraps of latin and pedantic allusions, without point or aptitude? Who ever heard of his talking about "a tide in the affairs of men," "amor patriæ," "riding on the whirlwind and directing the storm," at the same time suiting the action to the word—flashing his eye—rising on his feet and gesticulating with earnestness, like a mad player? How happens it that Gen. Jackson, so remarkable for reserve and caution in speaking of himself, should all at once depart from his uniform course and tell his most intimate secrets and dangerous thoughts, to one that he accidentally met at a tavern, and that too to one that does not seem to have been a qualified confessor, or at least a very insecure one? But we are told that this man was an ardent, enthusiastic admirer of the General; a boosom friend that "loved him for his virtues;" that had been intimate with him in the field and in the camp; had shared with him the dangers and sufferings of savage warfare, and who "knew that merit alone was the real foundation of his glory"—if this be not so, this writer has usurped the sacred garb of friendship for the unhallowed purpose of giving currency to falsehood, and resembles in depravity the double crime of him, who having stolen the robes of the priest, entered the temple and robbed it of its ornaments; and if it be true, then all honorable men must concur in denouncing him, who could thus abuse the confidence of a frank and unsuspecting friend: so that taking this part of the account as either true or false it demonstrates that the author of it is unworthy of credit. But the whole character of the sentiments shews that they were never uttered by Gen. Jackson: he is made to say in speaking of his being a candidate for the Presidency, that "he was urged on by a popular current, which it was not in the human heart to resist." But how does this comport with the known fact, that at the time Gen. Jackson was brought before the people, there was but little excitement on the subject, and as regards him, perhaps, there was none: when calmly asked by a respectable body of his fellow-citizens, if they might use his name, he, without any of that affectation too common on such occasions, replied that the office was one not to be solicited or refused; and how does it comport with the erect and manly conduct that he has, on all occasions, evinced before congress and the nation.

This anonymous writer makes Gen. Jackson say "that at first he had no idea that a serious effort would be made to put the reigns in the hands of a military man," and that "he expected the unanimous voice of the nation would be heard in ridicule of his pretensions." It is somewhat odd, that the general should for a moment entertain such a notion, if he believed, as this writer immediately afterwards says he did, that "the mass of the people are ripe, are always ripe for novelty and innovation," that "a mere name, a hero can wind himself among the multitude, captivate the imagination and lay the judgment asleep;" and this, too, according to this very consistent writer, was spoken, as he believed, in reference to his own prospects.—Would any man in his senses, consent to strive for an office, nay, even cause himself to be nominated for it, expose himself to the "poignant shafts of satire and derision," and the poisoned arrows of pamphleteers and anonymous scribblers, when he verily believed that the "unanimous voice of the nation would be heard in ridicule of his pretensions?" or would any man in his senses, after having engaged in such a strife, admit his total incapacity for the very office he was seeking? and that too, to one who, though a loving and devoted friend, as no doubt he was, was nevertheless on principle opposed to his election.

But the most precious confession that the General makes to his very precious friend, is the following: "I was once tempted by the insolence of Gov. Rabun, of Georgia, to march a hostile army into that state. Had I done so, it would have been in pursuit of personal revenge. I should have had no other motive. But if the work of revenge had been begun, other enemies and other motives would have arisen out of the contest. Heaven only could predict the catastrophe!!!" And can it be for a moment believed, that such a man, at such a time, and even to such a friend, should have confessed that he had harbored such treasonable and murderous designs? It would be attributing to him a reckless hardihood in depravity, a want of ordinary self-regard, that I do not believe the most rancorous of his enemies ever supposed of him. I know not what may be Gen. Jackson's opinions as to the stability of Republics, but I scarcely think it probable that he would have urged an argument against it, at the expense of his own respectability and honor. Nor do I think it possible that any man would have staked his life and reputation in defence of a government that he thought could be shaken by the "least shining excellence" in a hero or a name—which he thought from its structure, might scarcely outlast the life he was devoting to it. In vain may it be said General Jackson fought only for reputation; the whole tenor of his life shews that he was actuated by higher motives; if that had been his only object, he never would have ventured that reputation as he did in many instances, and especially by establishing martial law at New Orleans—that was a measure not in the least calculated to attract the multitude: on the contrary, it was one that he knew rendered him immediately available by his designing and malicious enemies—it was without the least benefit or aggrandizement to himself; but he was well assured that the good of his country required it, and though he had "counted the cost" and knew that it for a while might obscure the splendor of his career, he hesitated not to make the sacrifice. I might mention other instances of patriotic devotion to the cause he was upholding, that could have proceeded only from a conviction in the permanency and excellence of our institutions. But I thank God the character of Gen. Jackson needs not the aid of my humble pen to defend it,—the aspersions of his enemies, like acid upon the precious metals, serve to test the purity of his virtues. All may be left to wonder at the motives that induced this ill-timed attack upon the fame of Gen. Jackson: was it from the petty vanity of making a figure in the newspapers? Was it from the fiendish disposition which, like the author of evil, delights in the destruction of all that is fair and noble? Or was it because the General has borne himself so gallantly in the late contest, and has arisen so strong from his defeat that he already begins to excite the jealousy of future aspirants; however, this may be, such pitiful attempts at detraction, can not affect him: secure in the affections of his countrymen, and proud in the confidence of his own integrity, such calumnies fall from him like dew drops from the lion's mane.

I. O.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February* 28, 1825.

To the Hon. the Secretary of War.

SIR: In a few days, the connexion which now exists between the undersigned officers attached to the Department of War, and charged with its several branches, and you as its head, will be dissolved. Although you have been elevated by the voice of the people to the second office in their gift, the undersigned cannot but regret the separation.

From the situations which they have the honor to fill, the undersigned have had full and frequent opportunities of witnessing the extraordinary zeal with which you have been constantly animated for the promotion of the public welfare. The undersigned deem it unnecessary to enumerate your measures—they are before the nation, and are your best eulogy. The public are now reaping, and will, it is hoped, long continue to reap, the beneficial effects resulting from them. The degree of perfection to which you have carried the several branches of this department, is believed to be without parallel. You have realized every thing in its organization that could be accomplished, under existing arrangements, for the security and honor of the Government, and the convenience and satisfaction of the public.

This brief testimonial to your public services, as Secretary of War, the undersigned are led to offer from considerations of duty to themselves—but they would not be just to their feelings were they to omit to add the assurance of their profound respect for your personal character and private virtues. From these have proceeded the harmonious interchanges which have made the burden of the details with which the undersigned are charged, comparatively light.

Impressed with such sentiments for your public and private excellencies, the undersigned respectfully tender to you, on the eve of your seperation from them, their best wishes for your prosperity and happiness: You will carry with you their prayers, that you may long live to adorn the nation whose honor has been the theme of your eloquence, and to whose prosperity you have so largely contributed.

Jacob Brown,
Alex. Macomb, Maj. Gen. & C. Eng.
J. Roberdeau, Lt. Col. Top. Eng.
Thos. S. Jesup, Bg. Gen. & Q. M. G.
Geo. Gibson, Col. &. Com. Gen. Sub.
N. Towson. Paymaster General.
Ch. J. Nourse, Act. Adj. General.
Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General.
Geo. Bumford, Lt. Col. on Ord. Duty.
C. Vandeventer, Chief Clerk.
Thos. L. M'Kenney Offi. Ind. Affs.
J. L. Edwards, Pension Office.
Wm. M. Stewart, Boun. Land Office.

Washington, March 3, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: I ought not to disguise that your communication of the 28th ultimo, making known in the kindest terms, your approbation of my official conduct in the administration of the War Department, has deeply affected me.—About to retire from an important station, which I have filled for more than seven years, I am consoled with the reflection, that those who from their station are most capable of forming a correct judgment, have borne such ample testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which its duties have been discharged.

Believing that the utility of a military establishment depends much more on organization and science, than on numbers, my efforts have been directed to give to ours the best possible organization, and the highest degree of science; to which, I have endeavored to add, the most exact accountability and rigid responsibility in the disbursements, as being indispensable to the moral and efficiency of the army. In these efforts I have ever met with a zealous and enlightened co-operation on your part; and if they have, in any degree, been crowned with success; to your lot, a large portion of the public approbation ought to fall.

On the eve of a painful separation, permit me, Gentlemen, to add my ardent wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness. I trust that you may long continue your useful labours in the cause of your country; and that you may largely share in her confidence and esteem, which, next to an approving conscience, is the highest reward for public services.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To Maj. Gen. Brown, and others.

MR. CLAY'S VALEDICTORY

Upon a resolution of the of Representatives, on the 3d instant.

Gentlemen: For the honorable testimony which you have been pleased this day to express to my official conduct in this highly distinguished station, I pray you to accept my profound acknowledgements. Near fourteen years, with but two comparatively short intervals, the arduous duties of the chair have been assigned to me. In that long period of peace and war, caused from without and within, of great public excitement, have occasionally divided our councils, disturbed our harmony, and theatened our safety. Happily, however, past dangers, which appeared to encompass us, were dispelled as I anxiously hope those of the present will be, in a spirit of mutual forbearance, moderation and wisdom. The debates in this house to which those cases gave rise, were sometimes, ardent animated; but, amidst all the heats agitations produced by our temporary visions it has been my happy fortune experience, in an unexampled degr the kindness, the confidence, and the fectionate attachment of the house. the numerous decisions which I h been called upon to pronounce from t place, on questions often suddenly start and of much difficulty, it has so happen from the generous support given that not one of them has ever been ed by the house. I advert to this f not in a vain spirit of exultation, but furnishing a powerful motive for und sembling gratitude.

In retiring perhaps for ever, from situation with which so large a portion my life has been associated, I shall co tinually revert during the remainder of with unceasing respect and gratitude, this great theatre of our public action, a with the firm belief that the public inte est and the liberty of our beloved count will be safely guarded hereafter, as th have been hertofore, by enlightened p triotism.

Gentlemen: In returning to your re pective families and constituents, I be all of you without exception, to carry wi you my fervent prayers for the continu tion of your lives, your health and yo happiness.

The Embassy to London.—Our reader are generally apprized of the fact, tha the Mission to London was offered by th PRESIDENT to Mr. CLINTON, the presen Governor of the State of New York The following Letter, exhibiting the grounds on which that gentleman has de clined accepting the appointment, is copied from the New York Statesman:

Albany, 25th February, 1825.

SIR: I feel most sensibly the honor conferred on me by your communication of the 18th instant, and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a correspondent spirit; but having recently accepted from the people of this State the highest office in their power, I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, retire from it, until I have had an ample opportunity of evincing my gratitude, and my devotion to their interests.

I assure you, sir, that it will afford me the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efforts and to witness the auspicious influence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Washington.*

On Gen. LAFAYETTE'S visiting the Columbia College, S. C. President COOPER rose and addressed him as follows:

GEN. LAFAYETTE—the President, Professors and Students of the South-Carolina College, rejoice in this opportunity of addressing the Guest of the Nation, in the bosom of their institution. They are well aware, sir, how ardently, how disinterestedly, how faithfully, you have earned this honorable appellation; and with heartfelt pleasure they offer to you the congratulations so justly your due. Your public career, Gen. LAFAYETTE, has been temperate, unobstrusive, fearless, direct, and persevering. You have long lived an object of hatred and jealousy to the satellites of despotism—of anxious and affectionate respect to every friend of the liberties of mankind. Many years yet to come, may you live to enjoy this proud pre-eminence. Accept, sir, on our part, I pray you, these public testimonies of unfeigned attachment and respect, so perfectly in accord with all our private feelings towards you.

Gen. Lafayette's reply to Dr. Thomas Cooper President of the South-Carolina College.

I am happy, sir, to be so kindly welcomed in this seminary of republican and scientific learning, by its respectable President, the worthy associate of Priestly, a friend to universal freedom. Your approbation of my conduct in every one of the vicissitudes of my life, is highly valued by me. I beg you, gentlemen, Professors and Students of the College of Columbia, to accept my most affectionate acknowledgements.

The reception of General Lafayette at Charleston, on Monday week, and his entertainment during the three days of his stay in that city, will compare, we think, not in patriotism and feeling only, but in splendor, also, with his reception in any of the northern cities. The people of Charleston possess, in an eminent degree, the means of making a great display, and it would have been singular, indeed, if, rich and patriotic as they are, they had not strained every nerve to honor him whom all delight to honor. We could fill our paper with the glowing accounts contained in the Charleston papers, of the Processions, the Dinners, and the Ball, but we must content ourselves with narrating a few particulars. Addresses were delivered to him, at various times, by the Intendent of the city, by Col. Drayton, of the Cincinnati Society, by the gentlemen of the Bar, by the Clergy, by the French residents, by the Faculty and Students of the Philosophical and

Classical Seminary, with Bishop England at their head, and by a member of the South Carolina Encampment of Knights Templars, to each of which he replied in his usual eloquent and appropriate manner.

At a public Dinner, on Tuesday, a toast complimentary to the General being given, he rose, and, expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Charleston, gave the following beautiful toast:

Perpetual and ever increasing prosperity to the City of Charleston, where an American recruit received a first blessing, and which shall have the last wishes of a grateful veteran.

The Ball given in the theatre was most splendid, the mere enumeration of the various decorations occupying a column of the Charleston papers. About *fifteen hundred* ladies were present; the number of gentlemen not stated.

On Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, the General left Charleston, on board the Steam boat Henry Shultz, on his way to Savannah, where preparations were making to receive him in a splendid manner. Thus is it wherever this great and good man is expected. Thus may it ever be with the brave and virtuous.

Carolina Observer.

It is well known that LAFAYETTE, when he came to deliver North-America from a foreign yoke, debarked first on our shores, in the vicinity of this city. It is not as well known, but it is a singular coincidence, that GEN. BOLIVAR, on his way to achieve the liberties of South-America in the year 1816, landed first in Charleston, from a vessel from France.

Chas. Courier.

Among the items of intelligence received by the late arrivals from England, we notice the following, as having a highly important bearing upon the trade of this country: *Nat. Jour.*

Price of Iron.—We hear from Birmingham that considerable inconvenience is felt there from the great and sudden rise of the price of iron. The price is now such, as not only to make competition with foreign manufacturers difficult, but to render the execution of large orders which have been actually given, impossible. Immense orders from foreign agents, especially from America, have been made at a price at which, from the present price of iron, the goods cannot be supplied.

Wool Trade.—Thirteen pence per lb. was the current price at which most of the wool (for combing purposes) was sold in Yorkshire till within a few weeks, when an advance of one penny per lb. took place. About three weeks since 15d. was offered; a week after 16d.; and now 18d. is the general price, one or two individuals having obtained well up to 19d.; the advance has been so rapid and sudden, that the growers have been taken rather by surprise; and the present feeling appears to be in favour of much higher prices, as very little of the old stock is now in the possession of the growers.

Leeds Mercury.

Trade and Commerce.—We understand, says the Manchester Courier, that, within the last week, many of the principal manufacturers at Bolton have advanced the wages of their weavers 1s. per cut. Messrs. Ormrod and Hardcastle are now paying 9s. inch, 24 yards in length; this may be considered the medium fabric. Within the last 3 weeks, short wools have risen from 30 to 40, and long wools from 50 to 60 per cent. with every prospect of a farther advance. As a consequence of this, blankets, and, indeed, all goods made from the coarser kinds of our native fleeces, have already risen fully 10 per cent. with cloths, the product of combed wool, have experienced an advance of very nearly double the amount. Iron has again advanced. It is now double the price it was in Dec. 1823.

In the London market, extensive purchases of Tobacco have been made on speculations, at an advance on the lower qualities of from forty to fifty per cent. The fine qualities have also advanced considerably.

At Liverpool the Cotton market had again become animated. The sales for the 3 days preceding the 16th, consisted of 16,774 bales, at an advance in price of 1-4d. per lb. and a further advance was expected.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated at Havana, 8th ult:

"The late and present rains are unparalleled in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants, at this season of the year. Last week we had a fall of hail, the only one, I believe, since that noted in the Almanacs, as having fallen forty-two years ago, and I picked up several as large as the tip end of my little finger. The losses sustained by planters are incalculable and the crop of Sugar will fall immensely short of even the limited quantity which had some time since been foreseen. Coffee, of course is in the same predicament." *Chas. Courier.*

It appears by official statements that the revenue of Great Britain, for 1824, amounted to the enormous sum of 54,235,192 pounds sterlings, or 241,046,742 dollars.

CONFERENCE.

The Virginia and North-Carolina Conference commenced its last Session in Oxford, N. C. on February 24th, and concluded on Wednesday the 2d of March, 1825. Bishop SOULE only attended. Notwithstanding the weather was exceedingly inclement, the houses of worship were crowded. The following are the appointments of the Preachers for the present year, viz:

James River District—CALEB LEACH, P. E.
Richmond—Joseph Carson.
Williamsburg—John Kerr.
Gloucester—E. Drake, W. A. Smith.
Hanover—Wm. Hubard, Abner Perdeu.
Columbia—Geo. W. S. Harper, John H. Watson.
Culpeper—James W. Dubaney, William J. Waller..
Amherst—Moses Brock.
Meherrin District—H. G. LEIGH, P. E.
Lynchburg—Wm. Leigh.
Petersburg—G. W. Charlton.
Bedford—Wm. H. Starr, L. B. Jones.
Buckingham—Jno. Thompson.
Greensville—G. M. Anderson.
Mecklenburg—Jas. Smith, Wm. B. Moss.
Brunswick—R. B. Foster, Philip Anderson.
Amelia—Henry Ally, Sam'l. Tompkins.
Chesterfield—J. C. Ballew, D. Roberts.
Norfolk District—B. DEVANY, P. E.
Norfolk—Thos. Crowder.
Portsmouth—Overton Bernard.
Princess Ann—F. A. Ward, Theron W. Newman.
Sussex—Joakin Lane, Wm. Holmes.
Murfreesborough—Bennet T. Blake.
Gates—Waddell Johnson.
Suffolk and Surry—Wm. Peebles.
Yadkin District—L. SKIDMORE, P. E.
Granville—William Compton, John Panerbaker.
Banister—Geo. Nolley.
Franklin—Jesse Lee.
Yadkin—Christopher Thomas.
Iredell—James Reed.
Salisbury—Robert Wilkinson.
Guilford—Rufus Wilie.
Caswell—James Leigh.
Hillsborough—Thos. Lemay.
Neuse District—THOS. HOWARD, P. E.
Newbern—Geo. A. Bain.
Raleigh City—Wm. Hammitt.
Raleigh circuit—Thos. R. Brame.
Trent—Curtis Hooks.
Topsail Inlet—Bazil Floyd.
Beaufort and Straits—Thos. Garrard.
Black river—D. O. Shattock.
Tar river—C. P. Witherspoon.
Haw river—Jacob Hill.
Roanoak District—H. HOLMES, P. E.
Roanoak—P. Doub, Jas. Dey.
Washington—Jos. Carle.
Swift creek and Albemarle Sound—Samuel Harroll, Ab. Harroll.
Mattamu-keet and Banks—Benjamin Edge, Jno. D. Holstead.
Camden—Benton Field.
Edenton—Jas. Morrison.
Conference Missionary—John Early.
Bishops—Wm. McKendree, Enoch George, Robt. R. Roberts, Joshua Soule, Elijah Hedding.
Superannuated—P. Bruce, C. S. Mooring, Thos. Mann, John Lattimore, Samuel Garrad, Sam'l. Hunter.
Admitted on trial—Wm. B. Moss, Abner Perdeu, William J. Waller, Geo. Nolly, William A. Smith, Theron W. Newman, James Dey, John D. Holstead.
Located—T. Muire, E. Sparks, J. F. Andrews, Jno. Hails, W. D. Goode,

The next Conference will be held in Portsmouth, Va. to commence Feb. 15th, 1826.

What a change in the Agricultural system, and what a difference of Crops a few years have produced in this country, particularly south of the Potomac. All the Southern Farmers are now Cotton Planters, on a less or larger scale. In considering how much money has flowed into the Coffers of the Planters, and consequently been dispersed throughout the union, we cannot but recollect to cherish the memory of the late Eli Whitney Esq. who, in the invention of the Cotton Gin, opened a source of wealth to the Union, of which "millions unborn" will reap the benefit. So little has been thought of those advantages, that comparatively few persons are acquainted with the name of the man, who contributed to their prosperity. We are led to these remarks by a knowledge of the extent which is every year spreading wider, of Cotton growing in this State. Virginia is also attempting to cultivate to advantage, what Providence has so bountifully rendered congenial to the soil of more Southern States. *Raleigh Register.*

Internal Improvement.—The financial Committee, in the Legislature of New-York, have reported, that "*it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the assessment and collection of taxes, as probably taxes will in a short time be entirely disposed with.*" Let the sceptical on this important subject look at this, and let them furthermore be assured, that *Internal Improvement* is the true Philosopher's stone, which sooner or later will convert whatever it touches into tangible property.—*ib.*

The foot of despotism is endeavoring to trample on the rights of the inhabitants of *Cuba*: but the spirit of inquiry is awake—and it is easy to predict, that a storm will soon arise between the contending powers. The public prints contain a decree, dated February 4th, of the Captain-General of Cuba, Francisco de Vives, establishing a Military committee, whose duty it is to arrest and try all persons suspected to be unfavorable to the beloved Ferdinand and his government! This decree is grounded upon the Royal decree of last year, issued by the King, "the more effectually to preserve his dominions in America from the horror and ruin with which they are menaced by the unloyal, spirit of reform."

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12.

The Hon. William H. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, left this city yesterday morning, accompanied by his family, for his residence in Georgia. It is impossible to take leave of one, who has served so long in the councils of his country, in situations of high trust, and in times of great public embarrassment, without feeling some degree of sadness and sorrow at the reflection, that we may have seen him for the last time. Mr. Crawford retires from service, we believe, with a fortune by no means ample, and with a constitution considerably impaired by the ravages of a severe and long continued disease. The inhabitants of this city who have had the happiness to know him in his domestic and social circle, will long have cause to regret the necessity of his departure from among us. *Journal.*

It is understood that a Court of Inquiry is about to be instituted, at the request of Commodore Porter, to investigate his conduct in regard to certain matters referred to in letters of Mr. Randall and Mr. Mountain, officially transmitted to Congress at the last session, touching the transportation of specie, by vessels of the United States, &c. We have not heard when or where the Court is to assemble.

Concerning the Faxardo affair which was made the occasion of the Commodore's recall, we have not heard of any thing further, except that it is to undergo investigation.

Waiting the official reports on these subjects, we shall only now express our hope, that they will redound to the credit of the Commodore, and to the joy of his many and sincere friends—*Nat. Jour.*

AMERICAN GLASS.—The Baltimore American mentions a curious and elegant specimen of American industry and talent from the glass-making establishment of Messrs. Bakewell, Page, and Bakewell, of Pittsburg, It consists of cut-glass tumblers, the bottom of each of which, by a very ingenious process, is imbedded an excellent likeness of some distinguished American citizens, as Adams, Jackson, La Fayette, &c. The likeness is formed of a composition having the appearance of silver, and although presented in bold relief, every part of it is enclosed in the solid glass, and is consequently indelible. *ib.*

We learn that the same Court of Inquiry, which is to be instituted at the request of Com. PORTER, to inquire into the conduct of that officer, in regard to the transportation of specie, &c. will also be instructed to inquire into his conduct in the affair of Faxardo. We have not yet heard who are to compose the Court, or when it is to convene. *Nat. Intel.*

We have been requested, says the Catawba Journal, by a number of revolutionary worthies, and others, to mention, that it is in contemplation to celebrate the 20th of May next, being the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the 20th of May, 1775. The celebration will take place in this town; and the revolutionary officers and soldiers in other counties are particularly requested to join with their compatriots here, in the commemoration of an event so honorable to the patriotism of North-Carolina in the "times which tried men's souls."

Business in New-York.—It was lately stated that property to the amount of two millions of dollars came into the port of New-York in one day; and that, during 48 hours, eighty-three vessels arrived there from sea. In the Daily Advertiser, published in that city, on the 16th inst. we counted one hundred and ninety-seven new advertisements, and in the same paper of the 18th, one hundred and sixty-two; we did not see a paper of the 17th, but have no doubt the number for the three days exceeded five hundred. This is exclusive of auctioneers' advertisements that occupy about three close columns each day. *Nat. Jour.*

The first export of wool from England for too centuries, took place in December last; fifty bags of coarse wool were exported to this country; the export of wool has been prohibited for two hundred years in England, until the last session of Parliament, when a bill was passed allowing the export of wool on the payment of a duty of one penny per pound; under this act the above export took place.

Amer. Farmer.

A printer in France has been condemned to two month's imprisonment, and the payment of 2000 francs, for saying that the king was *a man!* This was the expression he used: "At last a *freeman* mounts the throne." The Attorney General said that the king was *more than a man*, and the jury confirmed it.

The funeral of the late king of France is said to have cost the nation about 400,000 dolls. The sum would pay the salary of the president of the U. States sixteen years.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 24.

Cotton, 16 a 17½; flour, fine, 4½ a 4¾; superfine, 4¼ to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 5½ a 6; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 3¾; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, March 21.

Cotton, S. Island, 30 to 50, stained do. 14 to 20; Maine and Santee, 28 to 31; short staple, 13½ a 18½ cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 6 cts.; Hams, 8 a 8½; Lard, 8 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee Prime Green, 18 a 19; Inf. to good, 15 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—Business having been generally suspended through the week, but few sales of Cottons were effected, and those generally at the prices of the preceding week, at which rate we continue our quotations. But the favorable news by the Mary Catharine, which reached us on Saturday afternoon, will undoubtedly cause an improvement in uplands—to what extent cannot be known until the commencement of the coming week. Seven or eight hundred bales exchanged hands on Saturday evening, before these accounts were promulgated, at 17 and 18 cents. *Courier.*

Married,

In Charlotte, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Mr. Braley Oates, to Miss Lydia Lowry.

On the 10th ult. in Northampton county, N. Carolina, Andrew R. Govan, Esq. Member of Congress from South Carolina, to Miss Mary P. Jones.

By Saturday's Mail.

The United States Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, are probably now on their way for the purpose of examining the several Routes between Washington and New-Orleans, with a view of selecting the most eligible location for the great *National Road*. Gen. Bernard and the Members of the Board, will pass through this place, and the other Capitals of the Southern States, and probably return on the other side of the mountains. *Raleigh Reg.*

Intelligence of the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the Independence of Colombia was received at Carthagena before the 19th ult. The Marquis Magnan had also arrived there with important despatches for the Colombian Government, from France. The Seat of Government of Colombia has been removed, by a decree, from Bogota to Ocana, until a city, to bear the name of "BOLIVAR," is selected. *Nat. Journal.*

Accounts from Milledgeville, (Geo.) state that the Creek Indians are in a state of great disturbance, in consequence of the late treaty. Great fears are entertained of a civil war if the treaty is ratified—Cheeley McIntosh has been stabbed; and the life of Gen. McIntosh, his father, is threatened. *ib.*

Letters from Marseilles inform, that "the French government have lately imposed an additional duty on the importation of Wool, in consequence of which, and of the increased demands for woollen fabricks, fine wools had risen 30 per cent. in the month of January." *Balt. Patriot.*

From Havana.—Capt. Forbes, of the ship Fabius, who arrived last evening, states, that martial law was declared at Havana on the 5th inst. and that all newspapers and letters from the United States were closely examined previous to their delivery. Passengers arriving without passports were imprisoned. The rains had prevailed some time, and much sugar was destroyed. *Com. Adv.*

Estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of William C. Love, dec'd. at February session of Rowan county court, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment forthwith; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar.

EDW'D. YARBROUGH, *Adm'r.*
March 8, 1825. 4t45

Heirs of William Foy,

TAKE notice, that by the death of Mrs. Mary Thomason, a tract of land in Rowan county, N. C. on the South Yadkin river, in which the said Mary Thomason, dec'd. was seized of a life estate, reverts to the heirs at law of the said William Foy, dec'd.: you, or your legal representatives, are therefore requested to come forward and establish your claims to said tract of land. JOHN HOWARD, sen.
Adm'r. Wm. Foy, dec'd.
March 28, 1825. 5t56.

A new Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe shop, in the house immediately opposite the Bank, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; his work shall be well executed, and his materials of the best quality. He hopes by his application to business, and desire to please, to gain a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM T. BRADFIELD.
Salisbury, March 21, 1825 50

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrear of Taxes, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1825.

Wm. F. Anderson	Israel Kelehim, Esq.
Margaret Allison	Philip Krell
James Alexander	Jacob Kurtz
William Alexander	Richard Kerr
Geo. W. Anderson	Harris Kimble.
Young W. Allen. 2	Margaret Locke
John Arey, sen.	John Lindsay, 2
Michael Albright	Sam. Lewis
John Albright	Mathew Locke
Henry Allemong	Isaac Linster
Peter Arey	Wm. Link
Silvester Adams.	John Locke.
Nicholas Baringer	Daniel McGinnis, 2
Vrlentine Beedleman	Haynes Morgan
Lauren Bates, 2	Henry Michael
Burges L. Bell	Sam. McNeely
John Barber	David Morris
Susanah Benston	Wilson McReary
Randle Bowling	Miss Agnes McCorcle
William Butler	John Moyer
Col. John Brandon	George Miller
Soloman Beek	Elizabeth Martin, 2
Mr. Bird.	James McNeely
Abel Cowan	Rev. James Morrison
James Chambers	Powel McRea
Sarah Cowan	Mary M. McRea
George Colk	John D. Moss
Chris. J. Cowan	John Masters.
Joseph Crane	Wileby Nichols
Patrick Coffee, 2	Peter Newton.
Harvey Cane	Josiah Owen.
Moses Claybrook	Rebecca Pinkston
John Clodfelter	Jacob Pool
Martha Calico	Hariet Prince
Daniel Carnee.	James Powel
Abraham Davis	Asariah Peck, 2
John Davis, 2	Barbra Pickler
Obediah Davis	Thomas Parson
Aquila Davenport	J. S. Pearson
Corydon Dyer	Betsey Pelly
Wm. Donaldson.	Ebenezer Parks
Wm. Edwards	Mary Price.
Robin Elliotte	James Roseborough
Abraham Eary	Eleanor Robinson
George Eagle	John Rendleman
John Emery.	James W. Ramsay, Esq
Thomas Foster	G. Strong
John Fisher	Richard Shaver
Sec'y. Freeland Lodge.	Leroy Smart
Charles Glover	John Simpson
Oaks & Griffin	Benj. Smith
Rich'd. Gillespie	Mrs. Sarah Shaver
Mr. E. N. Gaither	Martin Speaks
Larkin Griffin	Erastus Smith
Wm. Gibson	Tobias Smith
Jane Garriso	Arthur Smith
Moses Graham	John Steel
Edwin G. Gaither	Sam'l. Smith
Mr. Hurt	Philo Smith
Henry Hill	Geo. P. Schiefly
Margaret Hall, 2	John Simpson
George M. Highleigh	Ro. Sanders
James Hendricks	Archibald Stokes.
Jesse Holmes	Christian Tarr
Douglas Haden	John E. Telfair
John Harris	Jos. E. Todd.
Wade Hampton	Lewis Utzman.
Thomas Hendricks	John Vail.
Westley Harris	Joseph Williams
Rich'd. Harris	Jas. Weant
Jesse Haden	Sarah Wamack
Sam'l. Hughey	John Walton
Abbey Harris	George Willis
John Hill	Mr. Westling
Bryon Hotchkiss, 2	Thos. Wamack
Joshua Haden	John or Caleb Webb
Eliezur Hotchkiss	Lawrence Williams
John Hiotte.	J. E. Willis.
Lewis Jacobs	Barna Young.
Dorcas Johnston.	3t54

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] *Salisbury, Feb.* 16, 1825.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)		is	$500
1	do. $300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1	do. $250 (Gig)	is	250
1	do. $180 (do.)	is	180
1	do. $130 (do.)	is	130
2	do. $100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2	do. $80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do. $20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do. $14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do. $12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do. $10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do. $8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do. $6 (6 Ploughs 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do. $5 (Hats)	is	50
1	do. $4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1	do. $3 (do.)	is	3
20	do. $3 (do.)	is	60
300	do. $2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431	do. $1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Printing, of every description,

PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the time.

The Muse.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

Give me a demijohn of gall,
A pen of cane reed, split with a broad axe,
A sheet of paper broad as Congress Hall,
And vig'rous nerves as tough as cobler's wax.
Let me be starved, and poor, and meanly clad,
Encircle me with duns to make me mad,
Coddle my skulpit with the flames of brandy,
Then let me write how much I hate a dandy.

Ye mincing, squinting, smock-faced, pretty things,
With corsetts laced as tight as fiddle strings;
Choak'd as a toad, and supple as a cat,
About the *waist* D sharp, the *pate* B flat;
Ye cringing, superserviceable slaves,
Ye self-complacent, brainless, heartless knaves;
Ye lizard-looking apes with catfish gills,
Ye scoundrels, go and pay your *tailors' bills*.

Miscellaneous.

PROGRESS OF FALSEHOOD.

Or the three Black Crows.

A very grave gentleman was one day accosted by a friend, who took him by the hand, and expressed great satisfaction in seeing him in apparent good health after the very dangerous malady he had undergone. Surprized at his salutation, the gentleman replied, it was true he had been a little out of order, but not seriously ill. 'Blese me! not seriously ill,' replied the other, 'not seriously ill, when you vomited three black crows?' This strange exclamation the gentleman at first took for raillery, but perceiving in his friend the marks of sincerity and astonishment, he demanded the author of the report. His friend, who thought the demand reasonable, readily told him, that he was made acquainted with the circumstances of his distemper by Mr. Such-a-one. Upon this the person who found himself the subject of scandal, went immediately to the supposed author of the report. 'Pray, sir,' said he with a positive tone, 'who told you that I vomited three black crows?' 'Three,' answered the other, 'I never thought of mentioning more than two.' 'Zounds! sir,' cried the incensed man, 'you shall wish you had not mentioned even two.' The reporter, in surprize, said he was sorry to find he had been the means of given offence—but that he derived his information from a third person, whom he named. The injured party repaired without delay to the house of that third person, and declared he had come to pluck that same brace of crows which he said he had disgorged. This person solemnly called his veracity to witness that he had mentioned only one, and that he made this statement on the authority of the physician who attended him. He had scarce spoken, when the doctor came in. The exasperated patient lifting up his cane, 'sirrah,' said he to the trembling doctor, 'If I live, I'll make that black crow the blackest circumstance in thy whole life and conversation.' The physician confounded at this address, declared himself to be a wronged man, inasmuch as the most that he had said, was, that the gentleman had vomited something as black as a crow.

Smollett.

FROM THE ELIZABETH CITY STAR.

A means of building chimneys, so as to prevent the necessity of either sweeping or burning, and yet keep clean:

Mix the mortar with which the chimney flues are to be plaistered, with boiling brine (boiling because hot water will hold more salt in solution than cold,) this will occasion the plaistering on every humid day, to throw off the accumulated soot in flakes, by the attraction of humidity, thereby cleansing itself as often as once a week.

Mr. Editor if you do think, that a great end will thus be too easily obtained, to attract public notice you may publish this in your paper. X.

We learn that Doctor Fansher has sent the Vacine virus, *for the first time*, to the inhabitants beyond the Rocky Mountains, by Mr. Herman, one of the members of the North-West Fur Company. It is said they are a superior race of natives. Mr. Herman has been beyond Rocky Mountains nineteen years. He says, that the last time the small-pox visited that region, it destroyed two thirds of the whole population! He further says, that he knew a native who was the *only* survivor of a company of 27—all the rest having died of the small-pox. It is presumed that this specific will be very acceptable to the people of that cold region. *Conn. Herald.*

The Wen.—I some time ago, saw a man in Hampshire that was going very much bent, and that appeared to me, at a little distance, to have a heavy burden upon his back. The gentleman who was riding with me told me that it was a Wen! It was larger in bulk than a half-bushel measure; and I did not feel the less for this unfortunate man on account of the little wen, the size of a pigeon's egg, which Mr. Cline, only a few months before, had had the kindness to remove from my own head. It was impossible for me to see this man, stout and hale by nature, bent to the earth by this continually increasing load, without comparing his situation to that of my unfortunate country, made by nature, and the character of its people, always to occupy the very first station among the nations of the world; but now bent down before her enemies, crouching for fear of them, trembling at the very name of war, loaded with this accursed Wen, which sucks up and perverts all the sources of her happiness and her strength. *Cobbett.*

Greek Slaves.—The National Gazette contains a letter from a respectable source at Tunis, giving a list of eighty-nine Greeks who were there in a deplorable state of slavery, and enumerating the vessels in which they have been brought—of which two were English, on French, two Austrian, one Sardinian, one Swedish and but *one* Tunisian, and she under French colors, and conveyed by a French man of war. It is to the honor of our commerce that no American vessel has engaged in this white slave trade. The Greeks were principally those of the Island of Scios, who escaped death to endure a worse fate, and that through the instrumentality of their brother Christians. The writer states that they had indeed been demanded, but not effected, by a British squadron; and that this interference had tended to aggravate their suffering, the arrival of the squadron becoming a signal for the slave owners, who then exercised the most inhuman cruelties upon these unhappy Greeks, both males and females, in order to force them into Mahometanism, and thus prevent their being given to the British.

The Annapolis Republican says, that the debate on the bill for reducing the number of justices of the peace in the several counties in Maryland, occasioned the recital of an anecdote (not in the House) of the examination of a magistrate by a judge of the court to whom one of his decisions had been carried up, upon appeal. The judge perceiving at a moment a manifest error, was curious to know what could have induced such a decision." "Mr.——," said he "will you be so obliging as to inform the court upon what ground you decided the case?" "Upon what ground?" said the magistrate, "why, upon my own ground in——town." "Aye, said the judge, "but upon what principle, I mean did you decide in this way"—"Why," rejoined the magistrate, "for twenty-four dollars *principal*, and fifty-eight cents *cost*"—"Very well," concluded the judge—"Clerk reverse the judgment."

New Orleans Sugar.—A New Orleans Price Current of the 15th ult. states that it is utterly impracticable to ascertain the quantity of Sugar brought to that market owing to the numerous arrivals of hogsheads by water and land, delivered at various places in the city, a great portion of which is afterwards put into barrels for city consumption and the adjacent country; as also the impossibility of obtaining the amount shipped in steam boats from the plantations for the consumption of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, &c. It is however, understood that there are somewhat over 140 sugar estates in Louisiana, which are expected to realize this season from 29 to 30,000 hhds. sugar, and about 14,000 nhds. molasses.

A Paris paper of Dec. 23d, states, that the King has lately accorded a pension to young *Henri de Leaumont*, in consideration of the services of his late father, the Chevalier de Leaumont, ancient captain of the regiment of Agenois, who at the siege of *Yorktown* in 1781, defended a redoubt with great bravery and received two bayonet wounds in the breast. The father was recompensed at the time by Louis 16th.

Book Store.

ALLEMONG & LOCKE,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of *Books* from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws U. States, 5 vols.	Hickmore on lunacy
Study of the law	Ingersoll's digest
Jacob's law dictionary	Montague on partnership
Booth on actions	Newland on contracts
Tidd's practice	Kyd on awards
Bradley on distresses	Taunton's reports
Swift's evidence	Landlord & Tenant
Roberts on fraud	Burlansangue's law
Jacob's law	Long on sales
Hardress's reports	Law of lien and carrier
Powell on mortgages	Starkie's reports
Vesey's reports, 5 vols.	Pleas in equity
Kidd on bills	Archbold's practice
Lawyer's guide	" in pleading
Toller on executions	" in criminal pleading
Schoole & Laffreys reports	Starkie's pleading
Stephen's on pleading	Maddock's chancery
Field's Blackstone	Phillip's evidence
Adams on ejectment	Hoffman's practice
" law of lien	Blackstone
" of carriers	Chitty's criminal law
Bingham on infancy	Moore's index
Montague on lien	Shepherd's touchstone
Espenasse on evidence	Salkeld's reports
Beccaria on crimes	Cooper's Justinian
Tomlin's index	Roper on legacies
Paley on agency	Stephens on pleading.
Powel on contracts	

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine	Swediam on syphillis
Armstrong on fever	Hamilton on purgatives
Hunter on the blood	Bell's anatomy
Murray's materia medica	Blackall on dropsies
Baillies' morbid anatomy	Paris pharmacopia
Bell on ulcers	Hall on disorders
Bateman's synopsis	American dispensatory
Bancroft on fever	Saunders on the eye
Averill's surgery	" on the ear
Fordice on fever	Bell on wounds
Thomas's practice	Essay on yellow fever
Lenac on the chest	Hawship on rectum
Cooper's surgery	Duncan on consumption
Richrand's physiology	Parmela on teeth
Hooper's dictionary	Bell's dissections
Pharmacopia U. States	Accum on vegetable poisons.
Phillip's inquiry	

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary	Marrow of the church
Cooper's sermons	Christian world
Bradley's do.	Boston's fourfold state
Harmony of the evangelists	Brown's catechism
Brown's bible dictionary	Paley's theology
Edward's on affection	Dodridge on regeneration
Fordyce's sermons	Jenk's devotion
Belfrey's addresses	Baxter's call
Proudfit's works	Buck's works
Saint's rest	Chalmer's sermons
Rise and progress	Brown's divinity
Pilgrim's progress	Blair's sermons
Conversations on the Bible	Josephus' works
Christian morals	Bibles
White's remains	Testaments
Erskin's sermons	Watt's hymns
	Prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.

Butler's Hudibras	Say's political economy
Ely's synopsis	Rollin's ancient history
Carpenter's guide	Lacon
Kennett's antiquities	Ovid's metamorphoses
Arts of war	Smith's wealth of nations
Classical dictionary	Thompson's seasons
Gibson's surveying	Hall's communion
Milton's works	Federalist
Marriage ceremonies	Junius' letters
Plutarch's lives	Negotiations between Spain and U. States
Cook's oracle	Clarke on slavery
Darwin's zoonomia	Life of Cowper
Chalmer's works	Cowper's works
Political economy	Pindar's works
Urns' dictionary	Views of Louisiana
Ossian's poems	Italy by lady Morgan
Scott's Infantry	France by do.
Reid's works	United States and Great Britain
Sterne's works	Military dictionary
Hume's essays	Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle
Hallam's middle age	
Hume's England	
Recollections of the peninsula	
Gillie's Greece	

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

Allemong & Locke

Have also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825. 3m6

Windsor Chair Making.

JOHN COOPER adopts this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity in general, that he has commenced Windsor Chair and Bedstead Making, in the house lately occupied by Charles Bile, dec'd. on Main-street, east of the court-house; where he is prepared with a good assortment of timber, which he will work up into chairs and bedsteads; and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who is disposed to buy work in his line of business. He flatters himself that, from his long experience, he can furnish as good work as any man in the country: a fair trial is all he asks to prove the above assertion. He has received from Philadelphia, the latest fashions for chairs and bedsteads, and intends to keep pace with all the changes of fashion. He will keep on hand an assortment of chairs, bedsteads, sofas and easy-chairs. He will attend Davidson, Iredell, and Cabarrus county courts; where he will sell low for cash, or a short credit. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Salisbury, March, 1825. 5t54

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a very choice and general assortment of seasonable *Goods*, which, added to their previous stock, will present the greatest variety they have ever offered to the public. Persons wishing to purchase, will confer a particular favor by calling and examining our goods and prices, which, we flatter ourselves, will be such as to give general satisfaction.

We have, also, on consignment, an extensive assortment of *Books*, among which are those contained in the annexed catalogue; which will be sold at the Philadelphia retail prices, with a discount on purchases of any considerable amount. P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, March 14, 1824.

LAW BOOKS.

Taunton's reports	Law of carriers
Newland on contracts	Tomlin's index
Kyd on awards	Espinasse on P statutes
Paley on agency	Long on sales
Espinasse on evidence	Montague on lien
Butler's Horace	Maddock's chancery
Ingersol's digest	Blackstone's commentaries
Moore's index	Balentine on limitations
Field's Blackstone	Starkie on pleading
Bingham on infancy	Hoffman's practice
Chitty on bills	Powel on contracts
Phillips on evidence	Montague on partnership
Cooper's equity	Toller on executions
Roberts on fraud	Barnwell & Alderson
Roper on legacies	
Bay's reports	
Law of lien	

MEDICINE.

Hamilton on purgatives	Family dentist
Edinburg dispensatory	Good's study of medicine
Wilson Phillip	Herbedeen's commentaries
Hall on disorders	James' burns
Pharmacopia of U. S.	Thompson on varioloid
Ewell's companion	Chapman's Therapeutics
Miner & Tully	Sander's on the ear
Armstrong on typhus	Sander's on the eye
Fordyce on fever	Hawship on diseases
Bateman's synopsis	Dorsey's surgery
Willan on the skin	Bell's surgery
Barton's materia medica	Ricketson on health
Medical histories	Swedawson's syphilis
Hamilton or mercury	Bichat on membranes
Chemical catechism	
Hamilton on females	
Thomas' practice	

RELIGIOUS.

Marrow of the church	Proudfit on parables
Dodridge on regeneration	Convert's apology
do. rise and progress	Clark on promises
Wilison on sabbath	Pulpit made free
Song of Solomon	Smith's theology
Wright and Hawies	Faber on prophecies
Buck's dictionary	Edwards on affections
Saint's rest	Life of Brenard
Jenk's devotion	Martin's memoirs
Jays's sermons	M'Ewen on type
Christian morals	Christian perfections
Relamy's works	Life of Scott
Seabury's sermons	Josephus' works
Public hymns	Moral instructer
Brown's concordance	Scripture history
Christian world	Brown's divinity
Psalms and hymns	Marshal's sanctification
Ridgely's divinity	Gaston's collections
Golden treasury	Drelincourt on death
	Pilgrim's progress

MISCELLANEOUS.

Byron's works, complete	Pilot
Brown's philosophy	Redwood
Domestic cookery	Fortune tellers
Scott's infantry	Biddle's architecture
Say's political economy	Blair's philosophy
Recollections of the Peninsula	St. Ronan's well
	Peveril of the peak
Burns' poems	Quentin Durward
do. works complete	Saracen
Walker's dictionary	Federalist
Blair's lectures	Jesse's surveying
Thompson's seasons	Gibson's do.
Akenside's poems	Bennett's letters
Salmagundi, 2d series	Cowper's task
Polite learning	Moore's Fables
Smith & Little's memorandum book	Orator's guide
	History of England
Pleasing companion	American distiller
Hajji Baba	Spey wife
O'Haloran	Young's night thoughts
Hogg's perils of women	Guthrie's geography
Modern chivalry	Smith's Thucidides
Zimmerman on solitude	Parks' travels
Franklin's works	Conversations on chemistry
Narrative of a soldier	
Self knowledge	" on philosophy
Life of Bonaparte	American gardener
" of Washington	Kirk White
" of Decatur	Goldsmith's Greece
" of Perry	Tookes' pantheon
Cowper's poems	Scenes in Europe
Vicar of Wakefield	Hierogliphic bible
Devil on two sticks	Pope's essay
Marriage ceremonies	Sumners botany
Anecdotes	Goldsmith's works
Lady of the lake	Sterne's works
Practical hints	Charles 12th
Advice to the teens	West's letters
Self cultivation	Robbin's journal
Milton's works	Jackson's book keeping
Ovid's art of love	Franklin's narrative
Campbell's poems	Wealth of nations
Phillips' speeches	Goldsmith's Rome
Paley's philosophy	Arabian nights
Human heart	Children of the Abbey
American orchardist	Sketch book
Natural history	Grimshaw's U. States
Gillie's Greece	Lady's preceptor
Memoirs of La Fayette	Mental improvement
Thinks I to myself	Park's travels
Lacon	Sacred geography
Redgauntlet	Confession of faith
Winter in Washington	Murray's grammar
Old England	Bibles
Smiley's geography	Testaments, &c. &c.
Paine's wars	6t55

Brick and Stone Masonry.

FRANCIS GRAHAM, from the city of Edinburg, Scotland, takes this method to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he is ready to execute any kind of work in the above line of business. He flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to any gentleman wanting brick or stone mason work done. He boards at Mr. Thomas Holmes', and will be thankful for any job in the above business.

Salisbury, March 17, 1825. 3t52

N. B. Smoky chimnies remedied, effectually; or new ones built, warranted not to be smoky.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a good workman at the Boot and Shoemaking business; to whom I will give constant employ, for 12 months if he wishes it—and the best of wages, and best of pay. EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 28, 1825. 5t

Wanted,

200 bushels of Oats, delivered at White Hall, N. C. nine miles south-west of Charlotte, for which 35 cents per bushel will be given, by DAN'L. GALLANT.

March 7, 1825. 5t53

Mansion Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. *Taber*, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his thanks to the Public and the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and, in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assure them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted to comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlors by Travelling Families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of country Merchants and Planters to call; it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and Market afford; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State. DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1825.

A CARD.

I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel, in this town, has undergone a thorough purification, and is reoccupied by Mr. Jordan. The public may rest satisfied that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic disease either at the Hotel or any other place in Fayetteville.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Health Officer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1825. 4t52

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass and Earthen-Ware business*, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 284 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French *Wares*.

IN STORE.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses*.

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. 3mt55

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell *vs.* Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman *vs.* Joseph Prichard: Judical attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this office.